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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 20 May 19, 1962 Section 1 — News

ESTES CASE: *Cannon fodder for the GOP* (355)

BERLIN: *Basis for Adenauer's concern* ....(355)

TEXAS: *A look after the primary* .....(356)

JFK: *Politicking at UAW meeting* .....(356)

LAOS: *When Harriman wrote it off* .....(357)

Scandal: A spectre from the recent past hovers over the White House today. It is the recollection of the Truman Scandals exposed in 1949-52, and it reportedly haunts the minds of the Democratic pros whose business now is to keep JFK's image clean. They recall the "mink coat" and "deep freeze" era of Truman and how Democratic Party Chairman William F. Boyle, Jr., and Democratic Attorney General J. Howard McGrath resigned their jobs under fire. But principally they dwell on the fact that the baring of the corruption in those years substantially helped their party's 20-year hold on power.

Today, observers in the capital wonder how President Kennedy will handle the "hot potato" of the Billie Sol Estes scandal—whether he can prevent its ballooning into a major political liability. Veteran pros trying to calculate the magnitude of the Estes affair dwell thoughtfully on the following fact:

Truman became President in 1945. It took almost five years for the rascalities under his Administration to surface—and Truman, with his background in the sordid Pendergast machine, brought many dubious characters into his regime. Is it significant—it is asked—that the Kennedy regime faces (or should face) the first probe of a scandal in its midst only 16 months after coming to power?

Representative Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.), Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, makes a telling point when he says only a GOP victory in the House elections this fall can ensure an unhampered scandal investigation. Yet, it is also true that a good (although only partial) job of uncovering scandal was performed between 1949 and 1952 by Democratic probe chairmen. Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.) turned up pay dirt in his probe of the RFC, despite criticism from Harry S. Truman; Representatives Cecil R. King (Calif.) and Frank L. Chelf (Ky.), also Democrats, bared much. But, it is recalled, it was Republican Senator John J. Williams (Del.), who rendered priceless assistance in throwing light on the Truman scandals. *

Hence, those who urge a good, bi-partisan inquiry —which, of course, would be ideal—are prepared to settle for another "Mission by McClellan"—the Democratic Senator from Arkansas whose Rackets Committee did much to expose the evils of labor union power. He is chairman of the appropriate group, the Government Operations Committee, and reportedly has already put ten staffers not only on the Estes case, but also on studying reports of favoritism in other departments of the government, in addition to the Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile, an often repeated remark on Capitol Hill is that conservatives should heed Bob Wilson's advice to "take out an insurance policy," by working for a GOP victory in the House next fall. Only that, it is agreed, will make certain a wholly unimpeded probe of corruption in the federal government.

Friction with Adenauer: Despite JFK's attempts to minimize any differences with Chancellor Adenauer on Berlin, European correspondents reveal there is not only a deep split between the US and Germany but among us and our NATO allies as well. What is the reason for this? Diplomatic Row sees it this way:

(1) *The bilateral talks between Moscow and Washington have caused widespread distrust not only in Germany but also in France. Bonn and Paris circles, privately complain their governments are being by-passed.*

Diplomats in Washington recall that General George C. Marshall, former Secretary of State, upset plans for bilateral US-Soviet talks in 1948 when Chicago *Tribune* correspondent Walter Trohan disclosed that President Truman, during his re-election campaign, was considering sending Chief Justice Fred Vinson to Moscow for a *tete-a-tete* with Stalin. Marshall killed the idea by correctly pointing out such talks would amount to by-passing our Western allies and sowing friction. Apparently

* See "The Truman Scandals," by Jules Abels, Henry Regnery Company, 1956.

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Marshall's example has been lost on the JFK Administration.

(2) The Germans, in a private memorandum to our NATO allies just prior to the meeting at Athens, warned that if the United States continued to press for its appeasement proposals on Berlin—particularly the composition of the international authority to control Berlin's access routes—Germany would join with de Gaulle in his rigid stance against US talks with Moscow.

(3) Despite Adenauer's warnings, Rusk at Athens—and Kennedy at his press conference last week—stubbornly rebuffed the German Chancellor. As a result, Adenauer, according to the Baltimore *Sun's* Bonn correspondent, is openly moving toward closer Franco-German cooperation.

It is deemed significant that last week, for the first time, West Germany's Chancellor sided with de Gaulle in opposing Great Britain's full participation in the Common Market.

(4) The NATO ministerial meeting in Athens, first hailed in the American press as a victory for US-Allied unity, actually proved to be a dud. The Administration still held to its doctrine that NATO must not respond with tactical nuclear weapons in a conventional assault on Europe except as a last resort. Adenauer admits that his new alignment with de Gaulle reflects doubts as to whether the United States and Britain would respond quickly enough to a Communist threat against continental Europe.

(5) As HUMAN EVENTS has continually warned since last summer, the "soft" Kennedy policy *vis-a-vis* Soviet Russia has generated the feeling among important German elements that Germany should make a deal with Russia.

As a consequence of Kennedy's policies, a dangerous mood now lurks in West Germany. We quote from a dispatch to HUMAN EVENTS from Bonn: "A leader of Adenauer's party states: 'Some of us in West Germany now begin to regard the Anglo-Saxons as a greater potential danger to Europe than the Russians . . . We know exactly where we stand with the Russians; we don't have any idea where we stand with the US and the British.' The off-the-record declarations made to our ambassador in Washington by Kennedy, Rusk and Rostow do not tally with the truth."

Lone Star Primary: The eyes of Washington were on Texas last week as pundits sifted the results of that state's gubernatorial primary battle. Jack Cox easily won the GOP contest and will face the winner of the June 2 Democratic runoff between LBJ-backed former Navy Secretary John Connally and outspoken liberal Don Yarborough.

It is no secret that the Republicans would be happy to see Yarborough defeat Connally. GOP thinking, "in all honesty and candor" as one high Texas Republican put it, is that it would be much easier for Cox to flail away at the outright New Frontierism of Yarborough. The theory is that Yarborough would repel moderate as well as conservative Democrats, thus swelling Cox's following and giving the Republican a clear majority in November.

But Republican strategists are well prepared to challenge the questionable conservative credentials Connally has been flashing around the state. Connally, who ran first among the Democratic hopefuls, campaigned strongly against much of JFK's program—notably the medicare bill—and drew the support of many conservative businessmen.

Still, suspicion grows in Texas that Connally has been making deals with highly liberal elements while talking an essentially conservative game. It is noted that Connally handily carried eight key liberal-labor counties in the state, averaging over 30 per cent of the vote. Notable was his victory in the labor stronghold of San Antonio. He received the endorsement of the Dallas NAACP and better than 60 per cent of the vote in eight Negro wards in Dallas. Connally enjoyed almost unanimous support from the Spanish-language press, which traditionally backs liberal-labor Democrats.

Just where Connally stands—in terms of LBJ, the New Frontier, and conservatism vs. liberalism—will be the subject of much scrutiny from here on in.

JFK and the UAW: Any lingering doubts that President Kennedy plays favorites between the business and labor communities were dispelled last week in the Chief Executive's address before the United Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City.

It is true that Kennedy called on the UAW to hold the wage line. But his appeal was along the vaguest of lines and in no way resembled in tone the vindictive treatment business received.

Noteworthy was Kennedy's failure to chide UAW president Walter Reuther, who the evening before had issued a report which said: "Wages and salaries, at least in the immediate future, must increase faster than our normal potential for increasing productivity."

And far from dumping an equal amount of acid on the union solons, JFK gave the meeting the appearance of a New Frontier pep rally. He stated: "In the legislative and political battles which lie ahead, I am counting on your support . . . We need progress in the Congress this spring and summer—we need victory at the polls this fall . . ."

UPI reported that Reuther "responded to President Kennedy's call for political trail blazing today by charting plans to elect 20 to 30 more liberal congressmen this fall." Reuther was quoted as saying: "We have a good President, but we need a better Congress."

To make this purely political pitch, Kennedy flew from the White House to Atlantic City in a new twin-turbine helicopter. Fulton Lewis, Jr., speculated on his radio show last week whether the expenses of the flight were "charged up to the Democratic National Committee, because this was definitely a political speech." Many on Capitol Hill wonder whether the taxpayers will receive the bill for this latest political junket.

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Laos: In the developing crisis in Laos, it now looks like the Administration, under a smoke-screen of confusing statements, is willing to let pro-Western forces there fall before the Communist rebels.

Representative Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.) let the bad news out of the bag when he wrote the President last week. In a state of alarm, the Minnesota Representative asked Kennedy to say at his press conference whether certain remarks of W. Averell Harriman, the chief architect of our program in Laos, should be considered Administration policy. Wrote MacGregor:

"On the evening of May 2, 1962, I was present at a gathering of some 30 men to hear your Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. In response to a question, Mr. Harriman said: 'It doesn't matter much to us, one way or the other, what happens in Laos.'"

While the President knew of the letter—since it was a subject of much discussion in the Administration—and had received it a day before his press conference, he did not answer it one way or another. In short, he did not repudiate Harriman's words.

The President's remarks concerning Laos, moreover, indicated that Harriman did indeed speak for the Administration. While admitting the rebel attack was a "clear breach" of the cease-fire, Kennedy chose to pin a large part of the blame on the Royal Laotian forces for not having agreed to the government coalition of Communists and leftists which Harriman has tried to ram down their throats. The only "help" the President gave the Royal Laotians was to call upon the Russians—who have been sending supplies to the rebels in the Nam Tha area—to help halt the fighting.

The Silent Democrats: Republican congressmen are bursting forth like the budding spring trees with grass-roots polls showing disapproval of President Kennedy's program. Thus the question arises: Where are the liberal Democrats with polls to refute the GOP soundings?

Within recent weeks more than 30 Republican House members have published constituent polls—each one representing several thousand answers—showing strong opposition to proposals such as medicare, federal aid to education, the UN bond purchase and granting the President taxing powers.

Yet few liberal Democrats are being heard from with grass-roots good news for JFK. A House Republican Policy Committee spokesman told HUMAN EVENTS: "When you put the results of our polls together you get a rather astounding record of the voter opposition to the New Frontier's program. We have little doubt that a large number of liberal Democrats have conducted their own surveys, but that they are too embarrassed by the results to let them out."

One poll released last week—by Modern Republican Senator J. Glenn Beall of Maryland—drew considerable attention in the Capitol. Beall's office informed HUMAN EVENTS that the Senator's mailing list contains two and a half times more registered Democrats than Republicans. Beall reports his answers are highly representative of the state's population and the Baltimore *Sun* termed Beall's 2,233 questionnaire replies (of 8,000 mailed out) "phenomenally" high.

Beall's poll showed the following ("no opinion" percentages deleted): 53 to 35 per cent against the UN bond issue, 46 to 36 per cent against the UN Congo operation, 84 to 6 against aid to Yugoslavia, 76 to 11 in favor of right-to-work laws, 78 to 9 for a full Cuban embargo, 81 to 7 against Red China's recognition, 72 to 15 against medicare and 70 to 18 per cent against federal aid to education. The Freeman farm plan went down by 83 to 1.

In addition Drew Pearson—certainly no friend of the GOP—reported last week that erstwhile staunch New Frontiersman Dante Fascell, in seeking renomination for his Florida House seat, "streaked away from the Kennedy program as if an army of alligators had emerged from the great Everglades swamp to attack him."

Presidential Power: Not only among Republicans, but also among Democrats, protests are rising against the attempts by the Kennedy Administration to swell the powers of the executive at the expense of Congress and the judiciary. Many Democrats, some of them former so-called "radicals," register alarm over JFK's grabs for more power for his office.

One such prominent member of the President's party, elder statesman and former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, last week told HUMAN EVENTS that JFK's Administration asks Congress, in the controversial trade bill, to abdicate its constitutional function to raise revenues by means of raising or lowering tariffs. "The Administration is going even further in this expansion of White House power than did Franklin D. Roosevelt," remarked Wheeler.

What Wheeler had in mind was the provision of the Kennedy trade bill (H.R.9900) which authorizes the President to reduce, eliminate or change tariff duties and which stipulates that his determination "shall not be subject to review by any court."

The former Montana Senator points out that "the President thus not only wants to usurp this power of Congress but also wants to take away the right of the courts to pass upon the complaint of a citizen who might be harmed by his action. That is going a long way down the road to autocratic control by the executive."

Wheeler dwells on the historic role of our Founding Fathers who set up three independent

DENNIS M. GIUFFRE, Engineering Student, the University of Texas: "HUMAN EVENTS has been an invaluable aid to me in my thinking, my formulation of principles by which to live as an American, and has directed me in my desire to take an active part in fulfilling obligations as a responsible citizen of this republic."

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branches of the government to prevent the rise of autocratic power. He recalls FDR's attempt to pack the Supreme Court to render it submissive to his will. Wheeler led the fight in the Senate against this plan of Roosevelt. He remarked: "When I opposed this legislation, my old friend, Senator George Norris (Neb.), accused me, 'You don't trust the President.' I retorted by saying it wasn't a question of trusting the President, but that the packing plan would destroy the Supreme Court as an institution."

That was in 1937—one of the big battles of the Montanan's stormy career. He was then, and is now, scornful of liberals who want to "trust" the President, whoever he may be, and who thereby weaken the powers of Congress and the courts.

He concludes: "If this trend continues, Congress will become a debating society, unless the American people wake up and demand men, regardless of party, who are opposed to giving dictatorial powers to the executive branch."

The Business Look: Financial research organizations are canvassing business sentiment across the country to ascertain whether businessmen, discouraged by Kennedy's blatant anti-business attitude, will cut down expenditures and expansion in coming months. Financial houses want to know whether to buy or sell common stocks. The answer the canvassers get may show whether or not the present recovery is slowing down and heading for a recession—a question agonizingly debated by investors.

• Senator Harry Byrd (D.-Va.), chief tax writer of the Senate, has reversed his attitude on the withholding tax on dividends and interest. At first for it, he is now strongly against it, after noting the hardship it would cause small investors. He believes the Treasury should try a computing system to catch cheaters this year; next year they could study withholding again.

• Observers keep their fingers crossed about government hints that it will grant "fast depreciation write-offs" to business in place of or in addition to the unpopular investment credit. Reason: The Treasury gave such write-offs to the textile industry some months ago but *Barron's* financial weekly reports that textile manufacturers so far have failed to purchase much new equipment.

• Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) summed up last week: "He [JFK] has depressed in one disastrous week the entire economic climate in the US. He has managed to instill in businessmen and investors the kind of fear and uncertainty that deadens economic progress." The Kennedy handling of Steel "may turn out to be his greatest mistake . . . [He] is in grave danger of crippling the 'goose that lays the golden egg.'"

• The Senate Finance Committee hearings on the tax bill have reportedly convinced chairman Harry Byrd that the tax bill's investment credit would be of small use in promoting growth and helping business and should be dropped. He will fight against retention of the "credit" although his own personal business would receive help from it. Recently his half-million-dollar apple cannery at Berryville, Virginia, burned to the ground; Byrd's company would be eligible for the credit to help re-build the plant.

Peace Corps: The US government, it was learned last week, has been depriving a private, non-profit organization in Venezuela of the use of free transportation offered it by Delta Air Lines.

The group, *Accion,* is a Peace-Corps-type group which operates at a fraction of Peace Corps cost and doesn't hit the taxpayers for a red cent. Operating in Caracas, this organization has helped build houses and schools for the natives and is showing them how to set up and run private industry.

Yet the Administration—which has just received a $64 million authorization from Congress to be used for the Peace Corps—has refused to allow Delta to transport ten of *Accion's* members from the US to Venezuela. Under regulations established by the Civil Aeronautics Board, only the State Department can determine whether private commercial airlines can provide free transportation between two countries. The State Department has ruled such transportation is not in the "paramount interest of the United States."

Congressmen, many of them strong supporters of the Peace Corps, have protested vigorously against this policy to the State Department, but so far to no avail. Informed sources here say that the Peace Corps has always been jealous of *Accion* and has sabotaged *Accion's* operations in the past.

• The Comptroller General, Joseph Campbell, has established the fact that appropriated funds were used by Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver for printing unsolicited Peace Corps propaganda sent to congressmen. Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) contends this is contrary to Section 1913 of Title 18 of the US Code. He has brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney General.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

It will be a bad day for society when sentimentalists are encouraged to suggest all the measures that shall be taken for the betterment of the race.
—Woodrow Wilson

Vol. XIX, No. 20—Section II May 19, 1962

AS HISTORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN

THE FOUNDING FATHERS—
MR. KENNEDY HAS A PLAN FOR GETTING AMERICA MOVING—JUST RELEASE THE BRAKES AND GIVE IT A SHOVE DOWNHILL
FISCAL POLICY
JEFFERSON
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About US Investment

Truth Dawns in Banana Belt

From the Detroit News

There is at least one current indication that when the residents of foreign nations raise the cry of "Go home, Yankee" they don't really mean it.

The United Fruit Company, known familiarly to some Latin Americans as "The Octopus," is having some trouble disengaging from its banana empire. The company fears expropriation of at least some of its land holdings of some 865,000 acres, situated mainly in Central America, and is trying to sell to private owners. It lost 27.1 million dollars in assets to the Castro regime in Cuba.

It now develops that Latin American labor unions want United Fruit to stay and so do some governments. The unions fear that small landholders will not pay union wages. The governments are reluctant to take over the maintenance of United's string of hospitals and schools and will not accept them even as gifts.

Yankee imperialism, our so-called "dollar diplomacy," has been a Latin American whipping boy for decades. Now it appears that the octopus is a lovable animal after all.

Catherine May Is Conference Speaker

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MRS. MAY

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A. Based on data provided by the United States Information Agency, they will cost the taxpayers $165,357, broken down as follows:

Production costs (cameras, photographers, technical help, travel)	$ 72,807
Translation of two-reel India film into 75 languages	52,500
Translation of one-reel Pakistan film into 75 languages	26,250
200 prints of the two-reel film	9,200
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Total cost	$165,357

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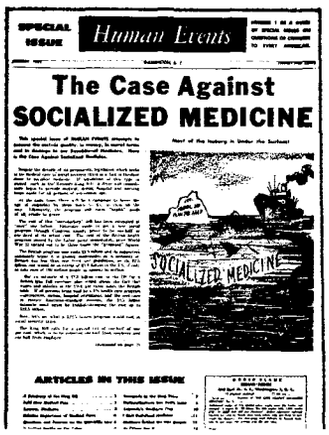

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A Steel Worker Speaks Out

Letter to the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

I am a steel worker.

I am married and have two grade school boys.

I worked in Cuba until politician Castro took away the American company that employed me and my job and pay check.

I want my present steel company employer to make money and keep up to date with the best machinery possible so [he] can continue to pay me wages.

I am also a stockholder. I bought five shares of stock that cost me about $400. It's worth about $325 now, thanks to the Washington politicians who are going to take care of me and my family from the cradle to the grave.

Governor Brown has just got his $2.9-billion tax bill passed by our state politicians.

Kennedy is asking for additional billions every day from our congressional politicians. What for, to keep themselves in power, build up additional personal empires and spread our hard-earned dough all over the world for someone I never heard of?

When I look at my payroll check deductions I think I'd like to have the political "takers away" not quite so generous with handing out my paycheck money. Then I could spend more on my wife and kids now, not when I am dead and buried.

Fortunately, this is election year. I think it's about time we take a good look at these "takers away" and elect some new ones who will take away less and leave us more to live with now. It didn't work in Cuba and it won't work here either.

I'll stick with the boss, Blough, who pays my wages every week, rather than King Kennedy and the Prince of Wales "Bobby" who seem to be hell bent to break up everything that made this country strong and able to defend itself and the Free World from communism.

Vote, but know who you are voting for.

A STEEL COMPANY WORKER

'Planned That Way'

From the Dallas Morning News

Driving tractors is a "prohibited occupation" for Mexican nationals working on American farms. US Department of Labor has asked for $247,000 more money to hire 25 inspectors to see that braceros comply with this prohibition.

Who will drive the tractors? Well, the Area Redevelopment Administration is spending $482,056 in the Yazoo Delta in Mississippi to train tractor drivers.

Only the naive would wonder why people who know how to drive tractors can't drive them and why taxpayers can't be saved this $729,056. But, as the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, father of the New Deal and godfather of the New Frontier, once said, "We planned it that way."

ON DIVIDEND WITHHOLDINGS—"I consider it immoral for our government to collect taxes which are not due the government, and then justify keeping them on the basis that many will not know how, or will not bother, to re-collect these small amounts." (*Congressman Henry C. Schadeberg, Wisconsin Republican*)

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Report on Political Action Programs

What Can Businessmen Do?

By KENNETH W. INGWALSON

For several years, a number of business institutions have been offering courses in political action, organizing discussion programs, holding leadership training seminars and providing legislative information bulletins to their personnel. What has been accomplished by these "good citizenship" activities? Do the graduates of these schools become active? What more can be done? Here is a brief report by Kenneth W. Ingwalson, HUMAN EVENTS Assistant Publisher, which answers these and other questions.

THE GREAT NEW SURGE of interest in government and politics is one of the most significant developments in American business management in the past three decades. Businessmen in increasing numbers have come to realize that it makes excellent sense to take an active part in the vital processes of government.

They realize, too, that they have to know the rules of the game if they are going to play it. So great numbers of them have been going back to school to learn the rudiments of the American political organization. And companies which in the past have been as silent as a bank vault about public affairs are beginning to speak out forthrightly on public issues that concern them. Many firms are adding directly to the duties of being on the management team that of political participation—thus making individual political participation a favorable factor in considering an employe's promotion.

Bi-Partisan Approach

Throughout the development of the business public affairs movement, a cardinal principle has been that the approach to increased political participation—to be truly effective—must be bi-partisan.

In essence, the business public affairs movement is based upon the belief that business and the professions, in order to fulfill their responsibilities to shareholders, employes and the general public in a representative federal republic, must be active participants in the process of self-government.

H. Bruce Palmer, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and chairman of the Political Participation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has spelled out this new responsibility:

> The business community must realize that a corporation has certain obligations as a corporate citizen—and one of the most important of these is to do everything in its power to encourage its employes' interest and participation in politics and government.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been a leader in promoting the public affairs concept to American business and professions for nearly a decade. One successful activity has been the "Action Course in Practical Politics" which has attracted over 200,000 participants in 1,750 communities. In addition, individual companies are encouraged to allow employes to form study groups for the purpose of discussing current issues and writing letters to elected representatives.

Other groups like the Effective Citizens Organization in New York City and the National Association of Manufacturers have been equally active in stimulating and providing guidelines for greater business political activity. Hardly a trade or professional association convention is held these days without the subject of business political participation coming to the fore of discussion.

Who Is Active?

Hundreds of companies and corporations in recent years have undertaken to develop public affairs programs. Included in this group are giant corporations employing hundreds of thousands of workers with plants located in dozens of states to single-owner firms which employ not more than 50 or a 100 workers.

The public affairs officer in charge of the company political program varies from firm to firm in corporate title and position. In some companies, mainly the smaller firms, it is the president or vice-president who is assigned responsibility for political participation; in others, mostly the larger corporations, at least one person—and in some case many more—is employed solely to carry out the duties of public affairs programming.

There are many other avenues of political activity open to a company or corporation. It can, for example, distribute information regarding candidates and their positions on issues and voting records; it can compare its view with those of the candidates; it can sponsor programs to get business people to become more active in politics; it can encourage employes to register to vote and to contribute financially to and work for the party of their choice.

Business can do these and many other activities, with the knowledge that it is operating well within the bounds set up by present laws covering the subject.

Five steps are involved in initiating a public affairs program. These are, briefly, to: (1) formulate a policy, (2) assign administrative responsibility, (3) interpret and disseminate the written policy for employes, (4) organize at least one action program, (5) expand the public affairs program after initial progress has been made.

A typical political action class for businessmen.

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A well-rounded public affairs program, authorities relate, should deal thoroughly with four areas. These are economic understanding and education, political education and action, legislative information and action, and formalized liaison with local, state and national government officials.

If a company's public affairs program is well-developed it can reach far beyond the audience of its own employes and make its influence felt. Other audiences it might reach and influence are stockholders, government officials, relatives of employes, groups broadly dependent on the business's success (retailers, suppliers, etc.), company pensioners, customers and the general public.

ONE EXAMPLE of a well-developed company public affairs program is that embraced by the American Can Company. President William C. Stolk, in announcing his company's program, noted that it was designed to "inform, equip and encourage" employes to speak out on issues that affect the company and the country at large; to produce a "continuous flow of facts and viewpoints" so that every employe and "his family and his neighbors get from us, both face to face and in writing," information that will round out understanding of vital issues; to give company managers a chance to study and "learn the art of practical politics."

As part of the program, Stolk added, American Can has named a "team" of 153 executives all over the country who will "act as official spokesman for our company in direct relationship with the 153 congressmen in states and congressional districts in which the company has facilities."

American Can, according to Stolk, has studied pending legislation on various subjects—"we have considered the problem and have taken a company stand on what we believe is right and what we think Congress should do."

There are many facets to developing a well-rounded public affairs program. To stimulate economic education and information, the recently developed National Chamber of Commerce Course, "Freedom vs. Communism," or an economic discussion group can be utilized. Also opinion surveys, company tours, publications, employe meetings, letters sent to employes' homes, annual reports to employes, use of newspapers, radio and television, slides and films—all contribute to greater economic understanding and education.

To stimulate greater political education and action, the Action Course in Practical Politics, voter registration drives, get-out-the-vote drives, political finance drives, volunteer-for-party work drives, fund-raising campaigns, publishing of political directories and voting records, and the like may be undertaken.

In the field of legislative information and action, companies are encouraged to set up congressional action committees which might meet weekly or twice monthly to discuss pending legislation and plan action. (Frederick & Nelson, Seattle's largest department store, has been very successful in this area, with over 50 employes participating in a weekly study group which also acts by writing letters to elected officials voicing their opinions on pending issues.)

Among those business enterprises which now have established functioning public affairs programs are:

Allen-Bradley
American Airlines
American Can
American Oil
American Telephone & Telegraph
Armco Steel
Bankers Trust
Boeing Airplane
Bristol-Myers
Campbell Soup
Champion Paper & Fibre
Connecticut Light & Power
Continental Can
Continental Oil
Delta Air Lines
Dow Chemical
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.
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General Electric
General Foods
Gulf Oil
Harnischfeger Corp.
Humble Oil & Refining
Inland Steel
Johnson & Johnson
Kimberly-Clark
Macy & Co.
Metropolitan Life Insurance
Minnesota Mining & Mfg.
Monsanto Chemical
Nordberg Manufacturing
Olin Mathieson Chemical
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph
Proctor & Gamble
Prudential Life Insurance
Quaker Oats
Republic Steel
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Rexall Drug & Chemical
Richfield Oil
Sears, Roebuck & Company
Standard Oil of Indiana
Timken Roller Bearing
U. S. Steel
Weyerhauser Co.
F. W. Woolworth Company

If your company is not listed here, inquire into the possibilities of its beginning a political affairs program.

Success Stories

Evidence of the effectiveness of business public affairs programs in achieving political objectives has taken dual form. There has been a tremendous increase in political participation on the part of hundreds of thousands of individuals who in the past have been politically apathetic and there have also been many conservative candidates elected to office as the result of the businessmen-in-politics movement.

The two go hand-in-hand. Conservative candidates need campaign workers who believe in and support their cause, and campaign volunteers need conservative leadership which they can follow.

Perhaps the most recent survey of the effectiveness of company public affairs programs in stimulating political participation is that reported in March by the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber surveyed all the graduates of business political action courses in the state in the last 2 to 3 years. The high-percentage number of replies—over 2,000—showed the following:

> Sixty per cent of those who classified themselves as not active in politics prior to taking a business political action course increased their activity after completing the course. Seventy-four per cent of those who classified themselves as moderately active in politics prior to the course plan to increase their activity now that the course is completed. And many of the very active plan to become even more so.

In the 1960 election, voters of Missouri's 7th Congressional District elected Dr. Durward Hall of Springfield to the House of Representatives, in an upset victory which threw out the incumbent. The margin was close to 25,000 votes. Today, Dr. Hall is among the first to admit that some of his earliest and most active supporters were graduates of business political action courses—drawn from both rank-and-file and management employes. One Action Course graduate, a stenographer, organized Dr. Hall's campaign office, enlisting the support of more than 100 people.

The improved business and political climate in Missouri is typical of what is occurring in other sections of the country as a result of public affairs programming on the part of businessmen.

For example, in South Carolina, Charles Boineau was elected last summer to the South Carolina State Legislature. What is unusual about this election is that Boineau, of Columbia, S. C., is the first Republican elected to that state legislature in over 60 years—and

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only two months ago he was joined by another Republican delegate elected from the Charleston area.

Boineau has said: "My victory would not have been possible if it were not for the enthusiastic and skilled work of the 23 Republican women who took the Action Course in Practical Politics."

SCHNEEBELI

HALL

Texas also offers a recent example of a conservative candidate being elected through support aroused by business political action courses. Kenneth Kohler, who along with Boineau was at the 3rd HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, has stated his victory in large part was due to the work done by course graduates. "I'm convinced that the Action Course in Practical Politics is the key to victory for conservative forces everywhere," Kohler declared recently.

ONE OF THE FINEST success stories of the Action Course—and there are hundreds—is that connected with the election of Herman T. Schneebeli—17th District of Pennsylvania—to Congress. Schneebeli was the Discussion Course leader at the first Business Action Course in Practical Politics sponsored in the US after development of the Course in 1959. It was during the sponsoring of this first Course that the incumbent congressman from the district suddenly died. Congressman Schneebeli relates today: "At that time some of the members of the Course suggested that I become a candidate. After much deliberation it finally so developed—so you might say that I am one of the exhibits of what can transpire as an immediate reaction to the Course activities."

Other success stories reveal conservative victories taking place wherever Action Course graduates get active in local politics.

In Texas City, Texas, a local chemical company sponsored the Action Course for its supervisory people. Out of this course for supervisors came a school board candidate, a candidate for state board of education, a secretary for one of the county executive committees, an election clerk, two precinct chairmen and five campaigners for various candidates.

In Jackson, Mississippi, an owner of an advertising agency, after taking the Action Course, decided to run for the Mississippi State Legislature. Using the techniques he'd learned from the Course, he won a four-year term.

In Kansas City, Kansas, at least 96 graduates of Chamber-sponsored Courses are known to be active. A politically conservative newcomer to politics ousted the incumbent liberal congressman who had labor support.

In Martinsburg, West Virginia, a radio station owner, never before active in politics, took the Action Course and was elected mayor over strong opposition, winning by the biggest majority in city history.

Contrast With Unions

Despite the big upsurge in public affairs programming in business and industry, it would be wrong to conclude that business has jumped into politics as deeply as has organized labor.

For example, let's look at some very specific differences between what unions and companies were doing in the 1960 national election campaign. First, what did most unions do?

- Unions were operating pretty much like any political party organization. They were in fact more effective than many of them, and in some parts of the country they were the backbones of the political organizations.
- Unions were screening, selecting, endorsing and helping to elect candidates they liked for public office—at all levels of government.
- Unions raised money which they gave to favored candidates who needed it and which they spent in other ways they thought would best serve their objectives.
- Unions took dues money out of their treasuries and spent it for a whole variety of political activities which they call "political education."
- Unions published the record of "right" and "wrong" votes cast by members of Congress. They used the voting records as a basis for letting their members know whom to vote for and why, and for seeing to it that they got to the polls to cast their votes.

And what did most companies do?

- Companies urged and helped employes to be active in the party of their choice as part of their responsibilities as citizens.
- Companies ran practical politics courses to teach employes how they could be active and effective in politics. Usually at least part of the course was taken on the employe's own time.
- Companies urged employes to contribute money to the party of their choice.
- Some companies took a stand on political issues, but not on a party or a candidate.
- A few companies published and distributed the voting records of candidates, but this was done in a very objective manner, with no suggestion as to what was a "right" or a "wrong" vote.

In short, most companies stuck to a neutral, non-partisan position while urging their employes to be partisan.

MOST COMPANY POLITICAL participation programs besides being non-partisan are entirely voluntary. Business approaches the various aspects of political activity in a manner markedly different from the union approach. For example, the following is from a typical company policy statement:

> It is the company policy to encourage active political participation by those employes who from temperament and ability would find it interesting and rewarding. Such participation is on a strictly voluntary basis, performed by the employe as a private citizen carrying out his civic duty.

Compare that statement with what an international union official wrote to members who had not registered to vote. After advising the union member where and when to register, the letter states:

> When you register to vote, please have the clerk who registered you sign the enclosed, self-addressed card. Drop the card in the mailbox—no postage is necessary. If we fail to hear from you within two weeks, your name will be placed on the union's non-registered list and your local union will be notified of your non-cooperation. You will then be contacted by your local union registration committee.

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There is also a big difference between labor's and business' approach to political activity in regard to individual participation in campaigns. The annual convention of the AFL-CIO last December passed a resolution urging every union local to place at least one full-time staff man on work dealing solely with political activity. The attitude in many companies, however, when posed with the problem of granting a leave of absence to a staff man in order that he might assist in a candidate's campaign has been marked with hesitancy. The businessman's more frequent role as a sometime, rather than a full-time, political campaign participant, has drawn the attention of Senator Barry Goldwater. While recognizing the obvious necessity of maintaining the corporate good health of individual firms, Senator Goldwater has spoken vigorously on the importance of businessmen's participating actively in political contests:

> What is more important, the business or the country? That is the question the businessman has to answer when considering problems like this—can he spare a good man, or can the country spare him? It's only going to be a few more years before we know whether we are going to be a socialist country or a capitalist one. It's past the days of talking about socialism creeping—it's here! If a successful businessman thinks that he can't let his vice president or a junior executive officer off for a few weeks of political campaigning because it might hurt the business, then that businessman doesn't think too much of his country. American businessmen today must be willing to pitch in in both parties, and work hard for the party and the candidate. This to me is the most vital and important thing confronting a businessman in America today.

The upcoming November elections offer another example of the marked difference between labor's and business' approach in political activity. Roy Reuther on leave to head up COPE's campaign this year, has announced organized labor is launching the biggest voter registration drive in its history. State labor councils, according to plans, will raise one dollar for every two dollars COPE puts into their area, boosting the total kitty for the drive to $1,125,000.

The sign-up drive will not be confined to union members, Reuther said, but will be concentrated in states and cities where union membership is heavy and voting turnouts are low. With the help of electronic data processing machines, COPE will track down all union members eligible to vote but who have not registered.

Business and industry, in contrast to labor's early drive, will have no similar organized program designed to register potential voters sympathetic to an improved business climate viewpoint. Union political strategy-making is a centralized operation. Business policy-making is de-centralized, each company deciding what aspects its program will entail.

The Future

Has the businessmen-in-politics movement *as a motivational force* of popular appeal been successful? Has it influenced the political and economic climate in the United States since its inception? Are its roots secure enough so as to be an integral part of business responsibility in the coming years? Will it in time become a solid base of strength and support in the struggle to maintain the competitive market economy and to stem centralization of government?

These are the big questions which must be asked in attempting to assess the success and future of the movement. Based on a survey of the progress of the movement to date, all these can be answered in the affirmative. Not only has the present management of American business responded enthusiastically to increased political responsibility but there is a whole new generation of business executives who, in the years ahead as they move into corporate policy-making positions, will bring with them an inbred sense of responsibility for political participation.

A rough estimate of the total number of graduates of business political action courses in the last three to four years would place the total over a quarter of a million persons. What influence have they had on the political scene? A survey of the Effective Citizens Organization of a cross-section their conferees following the 1960 election showed:

> Over 44% worked at the precinct level, 29% at the county level, 17% at the state level, and over 7% at the national level. Many of these people worked at more than one level.
>
> Over 43% said they helped to raise money for the political party or candidate of their choice and over 79% said they themselves gave money.
>
> More than 70% said that they were more active than in 1956.
>
> Over 48% said that their wives were active in the campaign and, of these, 68½% said that their wives became active because of their husbands' participation.
>
> More than 77% felt that their management encouraged their political activity.

On the basis of these and other reports it can safely be predicted that the impact of businessmen in politics will be felt increasingly in the years ahead.

This does not mean, however, that the horizon is completely devoid of problems and disturbances. There are still some areas which haven't responded as readily as have other sections of the business community. Also, many of the business economic courses designed to give business people a basic understanding of the competitive market system need to be reactivated. Other aspects of the public affairs movement—designed to improve the business climate—should be studied and action taken. These may include greater business participation and interest in the field of education (such as Business-Education Days now sponsored in many local communities) and encouraging greater civic activity on the part of business people as a means of affecting the local economic climate.

Serious study should be given to voting requirements in many states which indirectly discriminate against business and professional people. It is not uncommon for corporate personnel to be transferred from one community to another a dozen times during a career, with the result being that up to 10 per cent of these people fail to meet the residence requirements of their new locale to register to vote.

Corporations should further be encouraged to review their contribution and sponsorship policy. There have been instances in the past where companies have been embarrassed because financial support was contributed to organizations whose aims were in reality detrimental to the competitive market viewpoint.

Despite these and other problems facing the business-in-politics movement, the future is bright. The potential power is there to unleash a mighty force for the betterment of communities, nations and governments.

Will the American business community respond to these increased challenges? The answer is up to each individual businessman.

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COPE Wants Control of Your Congress

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

FROM PLUSH OFFICES on the sixth floor of a multi-million-dollar office building located a stone's throw from the White House, a squat, gray-haired professional directs the country's smoothest-running political machine. He is James McDevitt, director of the Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, commonly known as COPE.

McDevitt's task, simply defined, is "to elect candidates friendly to the working class." He knows that 435 House seats, 35 governorships and 38 Senate seats are up for grabs this fall. And he aims to grab them—for Labor.

For 18 months, McDevitt's staff has worked toward November 6, 1962. They hope to beef up a Congress that is now overwhelmingly Democratic—and make it overwhelmingly pro-Labor.

Major efforts this year center around a $750,000 voter-registration drive, a "nonpartisan" campaign financed by the union dues of Republicans and Democrats alike. The AFL-CIO is putting up one-third of this sum. Affiliated unions are pledged to donate 3 cents per member, or $375,000, while state and local AFL-CIO bodies will chip in another $125,000.

Independent unions, including the Teamsters of James R. (Jimmy) Hoffa, plan to spend like amounts in an effort to swell Democratic registration.

Roy Reuther, brother of UAW chieftain Walter P. Reuther, heads up the registration push. Top AFL-CIO officials from across the country were summoned to Washington for a three-day meeting late last month. A comprehensive, seven-month campaign was mapped.

Union big-wigs from nearly every state and every metropolitan area were enlisted in an effort to enroll several million new Democrats this fall. In one county alone (Cook County, Illinois), union bosses plan to register 500,000 new voters. They could well be the balance of power, as Senate GOP chief Everett McKinley Dirksen faces a strong test from labor-backed Representative Sidney Yates.

THE REGISTRATION DRIVE has worked wonders in years past. In Louisiana, for instance, the number of registered union members was doubled in one year. COPE puts it this way:

"The planning, money and effort which the unions put into the 1960 campaign produced victory. A pro-

Big Labor's Platform

Candidates who receive COPE backing are expected to subscribe to the political platform of Big Labor. That platform includes:

1. Complete overhaul of the Taft-Harley Act, with elimination of Section 14b permiting enactment of state right-to-work laws.

2. An expanded program of public power projects and Federal control of atomic power developments.

3. A sweeping plan for Federal aid to education, including school construction, teachers' pay and college scholarships.

4. A further hike in the minimum wage and expansion of its coverage to millions of presently "uncovered" workers.

5. An increased plan of Federal housing, extension of slum clearance and urban renewal projects.

6. Reduction of Federal income tax for low- and middle-income groups, reduction of excise taxes, closing of "tax loopholes" for the wealthy and for big corporations.

7. Hike in unemployment compensation payments, with greater Federal control over the program.

8. An expanded Federal medicare program.

9. Increases in social security benefits, made possible by higher taxes.

10. Multi-billion-dollar area redevelopment projects.

COPE Leaders

James McDevitt heads COPE and hopes to put pro-Labor Democrats in firm control of Congress next year. The stakes are gigantic.

Roy Reuther, brother of the United Auto Workers' chieftain, heads Big Labor's registration drive. Those registered will be expected to further Labor's goal.

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labor governor and a pro-labor majority in the Legislature were again elected. . . . Today organized labor is the most powerful and effective single force in Louisiana politics and in the State Legislature. To provide the money necessary to finance this program, the Louisiana State Council now has a per capita tax of 20 cents per month."

"Nonpartisan registration drives" contribute mightily to Democratic successes. In 1958, the first year such a campaign was attempted in Maine, labor leaders from New York and New Jersey invaded the state *en masse* to help elect Governor Edmund Muskie, a Democrat, to the Senate. A key operative was John J. Grogan, Democratic Mayor of Hoboken, New Jersey, and president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

In precinct after precinct, registration of union members soared to more than two-thirds of the membership, as compared with a previous high of one-third. Union-heavy precincts went Democratic by as much as 20 to 1 and Republican Frederick Payne was snowed under.

New York unions began systematically in 1958 to increase Democratic registration. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union paid college students, handicapped workers and pensioners to break down lists of union workers by homes and shops throughout all of New York's five boroughs. Every union member was met personally and urged to register and vote Democratic. To make sure the message got through, bilingual teams worked among the 400,000 Puerto Ricans eligible to vote—to increase the mere 8 to 10 per cent then registered. The State AFL-CIO began work shortly thereafter to card-index every dues-paying member in the state for election purposes. Each member is now listed by ward, precinct, senatorial and assembly district.

Currently underway across the country are regional COPE conferences to plan labor strategy for the fall. Fourteen such clambakes were set up, the first held in Miami on March 11 and 12. Delegates were invited from Florida and Georgia.

Three days later an area conference was scheduled for New Orleans, with COPE representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi on hand. McDevitt's road show moved to Dallas on March 21 for two days; with Texas and New Mexico problems on the agenda.

Following that, in rapid succession, were planned conferences at New York City; Providence, Rhode Island; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Spokane, Washington; and Los Angeles, California.

How Money Is Spent

Union contributions to political campaigns are by law required to be of a voluntary nature. Labor chieftains are prohibited from raiding the union treasury for gifts to Federal office-seekers. Professor Alexander Heard, of the University of North Carolina, demonstrates that this law is easily evaded.

In The Costs of Democracy, the most complete study yet on campaign financing, Heard says "campaign contributions from union treasuries may be made under at least 13 different headings: (1) donations [to political groups]; (2) political department; (3) citizenship program; (4) education and information; (5) communications; (6) public service activities; (7) public relations; (8) research; (9) legislative activities; (10) legal department; (11) expense accounts; (12) general administrative costs; (13) salaries."

Key COPE Targets.

ROUSSELOT

FINDLEY

The following Republican congressmen represent marginal districts (that is, were elected by slim percentages in 1960), and are known to be key COPE targets. They are listed by state and district.

District	Incumbent
California 6th	Mailliard
California 25th	Rousselot
California 27th	Hiestand
California 30th	McDonough
Colorado 3rd	Chenoweth
Connecticut 4th	Sibal
Illinois 20th	Findley
Indiana 6th	Roudebush
Indiana 9th	Wilson
Indiana 11th	Bruce
Iowa 2nd	Bromwell
Iowa 6th	Hoeven
Iowa 7th	Jensen
Kansas 1st	Dole
Kansas 3rd	Ellsworth
Kansas 4th	Shriver
Kansas 5th	McVey

ROUDEBUSH

WILSON

BRUCE

Labor strategists decided there who will get the major share of COPE resources this fall. Aid comes in the form of dollars, of manpower. It often means victory.

AT LEAST eight Senate seats now held by Republicans are known to be coveted by the COPE-men. They are those of Prescott Bush, Connecticut; John Marshall Butler, Maryland; Homer Capehart, Indiana; Dirksen, Illinois; Thomas H. Kuchel, California; Thruston Morton, Kentucky; Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin; and Wallace Bennett, Utah.

All except Butler are seeking re-election. In Maryland, State Republicans will decide upon a candidate in the May 15 primary. Former Representative Edward Miller and lawyer James Gleason are among those under consideration.

Organized labor has promised all-out support to the Democratic nominee, State Delegate Blair Lee, III, or Congressman Daniel Brewster. The latter scored 100 per cent on the AFL-CIO scorecard for the first session, 87th Congress.

In Connecticut, Bush faces a stiff fight against powerful labor opposition. The AFL-CIO says that Bush

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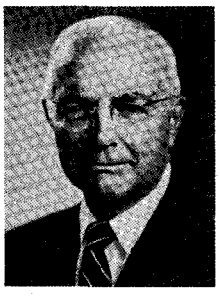
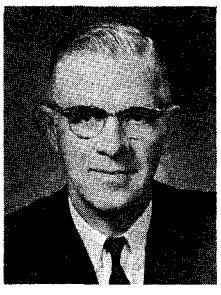
. . . . . *in the House*

District	Incumbent
Maryland 6th	Mathias
Michigan 11th	Knox
Minnesota 6th	Andersen
Minnesota 7th	Langen
Missouri 2nd	Curtis
Montana 2nd	Battin
Nebraska 3rd	Martin
New Jersey 12th	Wallhauser
New York 26th	Dooley
New York 34th	Riehlman
North Carolina 8th	Jonas
North Dakota 1st	Nygaard
North Dakota 2nd	Short
Ohio 13th	Mosher
Ohio 15th	Moorehead
Ohio 17th	Ashbrook
Pennsylvania 6th	Fenton
Pennsylvania 7th	Milliken
Pennsylvania 19th	Goodling
Pennsylvania 24th	Kearns
South Dakota 1st	Reifel
West Virginia 1st	Moore
Wisconsin 1st	Schadeberg
Wisconsin 3rd	Thomson
Wyoming (at large)	Harrison



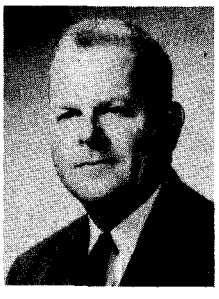
HIESTAND



SHORT

BROMWELL

ASHBROOK



SCHADEBERG

votes wrong two out of three times and will support HEW Secretary Abraham Ribicoff or Representative Frank Kowalski (100 per cent pro-AFL-CIO) for his seat.

Capehart is another Senator found on the COPE purge list. The Indiana Republican has a zero per cent voting record, according to Labor, which will go all out to ensure his defeat.

Another GOP Senator without a "right" vote to his credit, according to Labor, is Illinois' Dirksen. The Senate Minority Leader's opponent, Congressman Sidney Yates, by coincidence has not cast a "wrong" vote. Labor has promised Yates virtually unlimited funds for the fall and out-of-state "experts" are expected to converge upon Illinois to aid his campaign.

California's Kuchel is not "modern" enough for COPE, but he is too "modern" for conservative Republicans, who seek to defeat him with either Loyd Wright, former president of the American Bar Association, or Howard Jarvis, a San Francisco businessman. The winner of the Republican senatorial primary, June 5, will be opposed by union-backed Democrat Richard Richards, a State Senafor from Los Angeles. The latter is considered in the back pocket of California labor chieftains.

Senator Morton of Kentucky, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, is "anti-labor" four out of every five votes, according to the AFL-CIO. He has been marked for political extinction by the little men of COPE, who will back the Democratic nominee for his seat. This will be Lieutenant Governor Wilson Wyatt, a founder of the far-left Americans for Democratic Action.

Aging Wiley is considered "vulnerable" by labor strategists who have promised all-out support to Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson, a long-time ADA wheelhorse. Nelson would be expected to vote the COPE line 100 per cent of the time, a far cry from Wiley, who is "right" on only one vote out of three.

A prime Labor target is Utah's Bennett, one of the most knowledgeable and articulate conservatives in the upper house. Rated on AFL-CIO charts as 100 per cent "wrong," he will be opposed by Representative David King, who has racked up a 100 per cent "right" voting record in this Congress.

COPE WILL MAKE individual gifts to Democratic candidates in the above states. So will powerful unions with headquarters in New York and Washington. State labor groups will chip in. Extent of the labor aid is never officially known, as Big Labor reports little of its campaign spending.

Witness the 1954 Michigan election of Senator Pat McNamara over incumbent GOP Senator Homer Ferguson. Costs for radio and TV time only, with no allowance for staff or script preparation, came to $250,000. Special election editions of regular union publications and extra copies to distribute outside the membership ran to another $175,000. Five hundred "special organizers" (the payroll title for political agents) were hired at $20 per day for 30 days prior to election. This came to another $300,000, exclusive of expenses or other services. It adds up to a total of $725,000 spent by the United Auto Workers for election of just one senator.

KEY HOUSE FIGURES from coast to coast are found on the COPE purge list. Chief battleground is probably California where incumbents Mailliard, Rousselot, McDonough and Hiestand all face strong labor opposition. Eight new seats will be up for grabs. COPE-financed candidates in each district are a likelihood.

Missouri Congressman Thomas B. Curtis, one of the GOP's top fiscal experts, has been marked for defeat. So have freshman Representatives Donald C. Bruce (Indiana) and John M. Ashbrook (Ohio), both bright young Republican stars.

Organized labor has vowed to retire more than 30 House Republicans this fall. Their replacement by COPE-backed Democrats would signal the end of Congress' famed conservative coalition . . . And the end of conservatism as a viable political force in America.

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According To The New York Times:

Here's What The President Of The United States Thinks Of You If You Are An American Businessman

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1962. 25

The Steel Crisis: A 72-Hour Drama With All-Star Cast and Plot of Many Surprises

PRICE RISES SET STAGE ON APRIL 10

Kennedy's Quick and Angry Reaction to News Touches Off Fast-Paced Play

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

— about $6 on top of the going average of $170 a ton.

Mr. Blough had taken soundings within the company on the public relations aspects. Evidently he realized that the move would not win any popularity prize, but the committee voted unanimously to go ahead.

With the decision made, Mr. Blough took a plane to Washington. Word was telephoned to the White House that he wanted to see the President and had something "important" to say about steel.

A few minutes after 5:45 the President received him in his office, motioned him to a seat on a sofa to his right and made himself comfortable in his rocking chair.

With little preliminary, Mr. Blough handed the President a mimeographed press release that was about to be sent to newspaper offices in Pittsburgh and New York.

The President read:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10

"For the first time in nearly four years United States Steel today announced an increase in the general level of its steel prices."

Mr. Kennedy raced through the announcement. Then he summoned Arthur J. Goldberg, the Secretary of Labor. Minutes later Mr. Goldberg reached the President's office from the Labor Department four blocks away.

Grimly, the President gave the paper to Mr. Goldberg and said it had been distributed to the press. Mr. Goldberg skimmed over it and asked Mr. Goldberg what was the point of the meeting, since the price decision had been made.

Mr. Blough replied that he thought he should personally inform the President as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Goldberg retorted it was hardly a courtesy to announce a decision and confront the President with an accomplished fact.

In the half-hour discussion that followed President Kennedy seems to have kept his temper. But Mr. Goldberg lectured Mr. Blough with some heat. The price increase, the Secretary said, would jeopardize the Government's price-stabilization policy. It would damage the interests of United States Steel itself. It would undercut the collective bargaining. Finally, he said, the decision could be viewed only as a double-cross of the President because the company had given no hint of its intentions while the Administration was urging the United Steelworkers of America to moderate its wage demands.

Mr. Blough, a former high school teacher turned lawyer and company executive, defended the company in a quiet voice.

When he had gone President Kennedy called for the three members of his Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Walter W. Heller, the chairman, a lean and scholarly looking man, came running from his office across the street. Dr. Kermit Gordon followed in three minutes. James Tobin, [illegible] to his office [illegible] evening.

Into the President's office came Theodore C. Sorenson, White House special counsel; Mr. O'Donnell and Andrew T. Hatcher, acting press secretary in the absence of Pierre Salinger, who was on vacation.

Now the President, who usually keeps his temper under rein, let go. He felt he had been double-crossed — deliberately. The office of the President had been affronted. The national interest had been flouted.

Bitterly, he recalled that: "My father always told me that all business men were sons-of-bitches but I never believed it till now!"

It was clear that the Administration would fight. No one knew exactly what could be done, but from that moment the awesome power of the Federal Government began to move.

How It Developed

To understand the mood of the Kennedy Administration [illegible] background [illegible]

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
WHITEHALL
DIRECT TELEPHONE
DIGBY 4-8600

FOR A.M. PAPERS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1962

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10 - For the first time in nearly four years, United States Steel today announced an increase in the general level of its steel prices. This "catch-up" adjustment, effective at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow, will raise the price of the company's steel products by an average of about 3.5 per cent -- or three-tenths of a cent per pound.

THE FIRST MOVE: Big Steel announced a 3.5 per cent increase in pri[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

United States Steel Corporation today a[illegible] rescinded the 3-1/2 per cent price increase made

SECOND THOUGHT: Two days later increase was rescin[illegible]

Story of Steel Gathered By a Team of Reporters

The adjoining account of the steel crisis was written by Wallace Carroll, with assistance from Richard E. Mooney, John D. Pomfret, Joseph Loftus, Anthony Lewis, E. Kennedy, Peter Braestrup, Jack Raymond, Kenneth Siegel and Austin C. Wehrwein.

[illegible] or from any Government office to Joseph Blough in Japan.

Though no concrete assurance was asked or volunteered in these conversations, the Administration gathered assurance that Inland would hold the line for at least another day or two.

Next came Armco, sixth largest in the nation. Walter Heller had a line into that company. So did others. Calls were made. And through these channels the Administration learned that Armco was holding off for the time being, but there would be no public announcement one way or the other.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cudeman had called a friend in the upper reaches of the Kaiser Company. Secretary McNamara had called a number of friends, one of them at Bethlehem, Ludlum, [illegible]

[illegible] to his office [illegible] evening.

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To understand the mood of the Kennedy Administration [illegible] background [illegible]

to call the President. When he called he was asked what suggestions did he have for rolling back steel prices?

Mr. Cox had been chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board during the Korean War and had worked with young Senator Kennedy on statements about steel prices and strikes of the past.

After the call, Mr. Cox stayed up all night, thinking and making notes, mostly about legislation. From past experience Mr. Cox had concluded that the antitrust laws could not cope with the steel problem and that special legislation would be necessary.

Mr. Cox made his two speeches, flew back to Washington and stayed up most of that night working on the legislative draft.

But Mr. Cox was not the only one at work on the steel problem in the early hours of Thursday.

[illegible] By F. R. I.

[illegible] Lee Linder, a reporter for The Philadelphia Bulletin, [illegible] Associated Press, [illegible] phone call. [illegible] first Mr. [illegible] that [illegible] agents [illegible] two [illegible]

Mr. Goldberg had worked for healthy conditions in the steel industry. They had tried to create an atmosphere of cooperation in the hope of protecting the national interest. Now all this was gone.

The President, he went on, believed there had been a dozen or more occasions when the company's leaders could easily have told him that despite all he had done they might have to raise prices. But they never had told him. The President, to put it bluntly, felt double-crossed.

What Mr. Blough said in reply could not be learned. But he indicated at the end that he would welcome further talks and he hoped Mr. Clifford would participate in them. Mr. Clifford returned to Washington the same day.

Secretary Hodges, meanwhile, arrived at the University Club in New York at about 3:40, ten minutes after Mr. Blough had begun his news conference.

While Mr. Hodges shaved and changed his shirt, his assistant, William M. Ruder, tried to take notes on Mr. Blough's broadcast, but the static he heard sounded like the Grand Central shuttle.

The Blough news conference was held in the ground floor auditorium at 71 Broadway.

"Let me say respectfully," Mr. Blough began, "that we have no wish to add acrimony or misunderstanding."

On several occasions, he said, he had made it clear that United States Steel was in a cost-price torque that could not be tolerated forever, that a company without profits is a company that cannot modernize, and that the price increase would add "almost negligibly" to the cost of other products — $10.64 for the steel in a standard automobile, 3 cents for a toaster.

One question and answer in the fifty-eight-minute session caught the ears of people in Washington: Could United States Steel hold its new price [illegible] Armco and Inland stood pat?

"It would definitely affect [illegible]," conceded Mr. Blough. "I don't know how long we could maintain our position."

A half-hour after Mr. Blough finished, Secretary Hodges held a news conference in the Empire State Building.

But the words that probably [illegible] Big Steel the hardest came at 5:30 p.m. from two Pennsylvania Republicans — Representatives William W. Scranton, the [illegible]ity's candidate for Governor, and James E. Van Zandt, the [illegible]ndidate for Senator.

"The increase at this time," they wired Mr. Blough, "is wrong — wrong for Pennsylvania, wrong for America, wrong for the free world. The increase surely will set off another round of inflation. It will hurt people most who can least afford to be hurt."

U.S. Serves Subpoenas

Meanwhile, Justice Department agents appeared at the headquarters of United States Steel, Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin and other companies and served subpoenas for documents bearing on the price increase and other matters.

And at 7 P.M. Attorney General Kennedy announced that the Justice Department had ordered a grand jury investigation into the increase.

By that time, President and Mrs. Kennedy were getting ready for another state dinner with the Shah and Empress — this time at the Iranian Embassy.

FRIDAY

The first big news of the day came from Kyoto, Japan. Joseph Block, Inland's chairman, had told a reporter for the Chicago Daily News:

"We do not feel that an advance in steel prices at this time would be in the national interest."

That news heartened the Administration but it did not stop planning or operations. Nor did Inland's official announcement from Chicago at 10:08 A. M. Washington time, that it would hold the price line.

At 10:15 Solicitor General [illegible] was scheduled news conference at 3:30 [illegible]noon. The White [illegible]ecting decided that the [illegible]inistration should put in a speedy rebuttal to his case for United States Steel.

Secretary Hodges had long-scheduled engagements that day in Philadelphia and New York. It was decided that he would hold a news conference in New York at 5 P. M. and try to rebut Mr. Blough point by point.

Meanwhile two of the most secret initiatives of the entire seventy-two hours had been set in motion.

Helps Friends to Meet

Among those called were David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey and Edmund G. Brown of California. But the National Committee and nothing in its own name. The smell of "politics" was not to be allowed to contaminate the Administration's efforts.

A Morgan Man Called

Another call was made by Robert V. Roosa, an Under Secretary of the Treasury, to Henry Alexander, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York. Morgan is represented on United States Steel's board of directors and is widely considered one of the most powerful influences within the company.

Thus by nightfall on Wednesday, twenty-four hours after Mr. Blough's call on the President, the Administration was pressing forward on four lines, supporting the President and, second, to ask steel producers in their states to hold the price line.

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At 10:15 Solicitor General and other basic industries, setting up "fact-finding" procedures.

Defense Orders Shifted

At 11:45 Secretary McNamara said at his news conference that the Defense Department had ordered defense contractors to shift steel purchases to companies that had not raised prices. Later in the day the department awarded to the Lukens Steel Company, which had not raised prices, a contract for more than $3,000,000 worth of a special armor plate for Polaris-missile submarines.

At 12:15 President Kennedy and most of the Thursday group met again in the Cabinet Room. It was estimated at that time that the price line was being held on 16 per cent of the nation's steel capacity.

Inland had announced. Armco had decided to hold but not announce. Kaiser's announcement came in while the meeting was on. This might be enough to force the bigger companies down again, but the sentiment of the meeting was that the retreat would not come soon.

Accordingly, preparations continued for a long struggle. Lists of directors of the companies that were holding the line were distributed, and each man present was asked to call men he knew.

Notably absent from this meeting was Secretary Goldberg. He was on his way to New York with Mr. Clifford on a Military Air Transport plane.

A secret rendezvous had been arranged with Mr. Blough and some of the other leaders of United States Steel at the Carlyle Hotel.

At this meeting, as in Mr. Clifford's talk with Mr. Blough on the previous day, no demands or threats or promises came from the Government side.

Finds Outlook 'Abysmal'

The discussion seems to have been a general one about what lay ahead. The outlook, said Mr. Clifford, was "abysmal."

United States Steel, he contended, had failed to weigh the consequences of its action. If it held this position, its interest and those of the industry would inevitably be damaged, and the nation as a whole would suffer.

While the talk was going on, Mr. Blough was called to the phone. Then Mr. Goldberg was called. Each received the same message. Bethlehem Steel had rescinded the price increase - the news had come through at 3:20 P. M.

President Kennedy heard the news while flying to Norfolk for a week-end with the fleet. It was unexpected.

The Administration had made no special effort with Bethlehem. To this day, officials here are uncertain what did it.

Among other things, Bethlehem's officials were struck by the Inland and Kaiser announcement that morning. Inland posed direct competition to Bethlehem's sales in the Midwest — the largest steel market — and Kaiser posed it on the West Coast.

Further, special questions were raised by the Pentagon's order to defense contractors to shift their steel buying to mills that did not raise prices. What did this mean for Bethlehem's vast operations — a ship builder?

Whatever the compelling factors were, Bethlehem's decision brought the end of the battle clearly in sight. The competitive situation was such that United States Steel's executive committee was not called into session to reverse the action of the previous Tuesday. The company's officers acted on their own.

The big capitulation came at 5:28. Mrs. Barbara Gamarekian, a secretary in the White House press office, was checking the Associated Press news ticker. Suddenly there was a pronouncement — United States Steel had pulled back the price increase.

Mrs. Gamarekian tore it off and ran into the office of Mr. Sorensen, who was on the phone in the acting press sec-

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This startling characterization of the businessmen of the United States by President Kennedy himself appeared Monday, April 23, in the New York *Times* in a story under the by-line of Wallace Carroll. The article, which began on Page 1, was under the heading: "Steel: A 72-Hour Drama With an All-Star Cast." It carried a Washington dateline.

This dramatization comes from one of America's greatest newspapers—the Nashville Banner.

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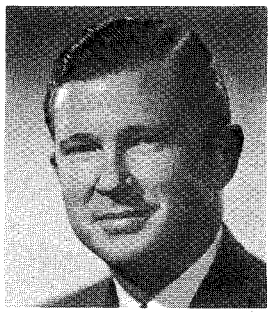
Arizona

Register NOW for the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

July 13—14, 1962



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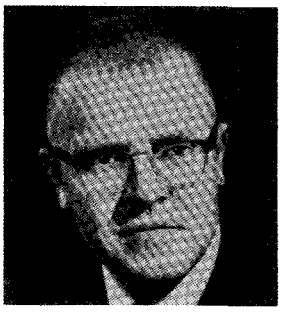

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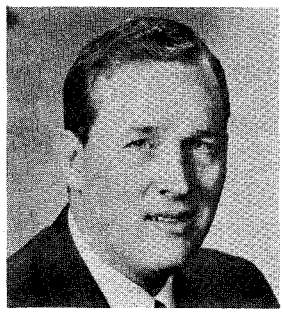

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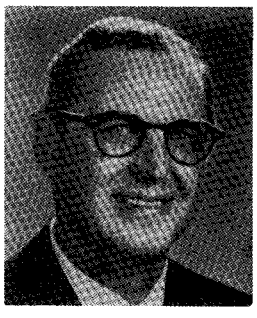
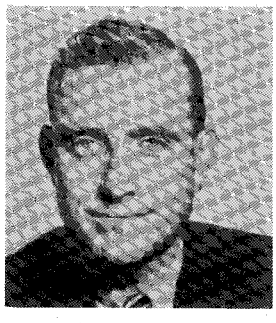


Rep. Donald C. Bruce
Indiana



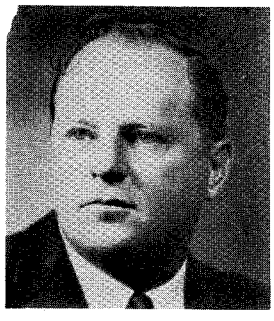
Rep. John H. Rousselot
California

Rep. Catherine May
Washington

The Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference will concentrate on HOW TO WIN in the fall Congressional elections. Conservative leadership agrees, "We've got to win and win big in 1962, or we can forget all about 1964." Leading members of Congress and other noted political authorities will draw on their experiences at this Conference to tell how the necessary conservative victories can be achieved. All phases of political action, touching all areas of the country, will be discussed during the two days.

The people from your area who attend this Conference will return home ready to *do something*, equipped to do it effectively, toward victory in November. Plan now to bring a delegation from your area, and bring conservative candidates from your area to be introduced, and to learn from successful Conservatives what it takes to win.

Use the coupon below to register your group NOW.



Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn
South Carolina

Human Events
POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

The Conference fee of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner on both days. The fee for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons and daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen and members of the YAF and ISI is $45.

Special room rates, $10 for single and $15 for double, have been arranged at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.
All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason.
Please indicate your Friday menu preferences.

Please make the following reservations at the Fourth HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference:

☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Bill me after July 31 in the amount of $ .....

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Address..... ☐ Fish
City..... Zone..... State.....
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CDC Answers Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Speaking for the California Democratic Council (CDC), Jerrold A. Fadem, assistant CDC counsel, challenges the accuracy of a Fulton Lewis, Jr., statement which was quoted in the HUMAN EVENTS issue of February 17.

Fadem comments on 11 of 12 CDC resolutions mentioned by Lewis. The resolution urging increased economic aid to underdeveloped nations and reduced military assistance abroad was not challenged by Fadem.

These resolutions were approved at a 1960 statewide convention of CDC instead of 1961, as reported in HUMAN EVENTS.

Fadem asserts that California Republicans misrepresented the resolutions during the 1960 campaign and that the truth has not caught up with the distortions. In the interest of fairness, we reprint Fadem's reply in full. The original Lewis comment appears in italics before each of Fadem's replies:

1) *Remold the United Nations into a world organization that can enact and interpret and enforce world law upon individuals and governments alike.*

CORRECTION: No resolution on this was passed. However in the Policy Statement of the CDC, adopted in Fresno, 1960, (p. 5) is the following statement: "We should state as our long-term aim in the quest for peace the remolding of the United Nations into a world organization that can enact world law, interpret it, and enforce world law upon individuals and governments alike, *in the field of universal disarmament and war prevention.*" The omission of the underlined passage distorts the meaning of the sentence.

2) *Demand that the United States disarm, even if negotiations to achieve world disarmament fail, even if the USSR does not disarm.*

CORRECTION: This one is totally false. Nothing like it appears in either the Resolutions or the Policy Statement. The only reference to disarmament in the Resolutions, "We therefore urge our Party to assert leadership in effecting U. S. cooperation in establishing world-wide disarmament agreement with adequate controls." In the Policy Statement (p. 5) is the sentence, "Further than that, the U. S. should now initiate detailed total universal disarmament proposals of its own, not just counter-proposals to those made by other nations."

3) *Include Red China in negotiations to halt nuclear tests.*

CORRECTION: There is nothing in the Resolutions on this. Policy Statement (p. 4) states, "These (1960) Geneva negotiations should be immediately expanded to bring in other major powers, specifically including France and mainland China."

4) *Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.*

CORRECTION: This one is basically correct, however it would seem important to add that both the Resolutions and the Policy Statement (p. 6) stress that investigations of treason and sedition should be handled in other jurisdictions, and place emphasis upon the importance of due process of law.

5) *Abolish all loyalty oaths, state and Federal.*

CORRECTION: Non-disloyalty oaths are referred to.

6) *Oppose all legislation which would inhibit the powers of the United States Supreme Court.*

CORRECTION: Resolution states "Opposition to pending legislation in the Congress aimed at overturning or nullifying the Supreme Court's recent decisions upholding the Bill of Rights." Policy statement (p. 6) states, "All legislation that would inhibit the powers of the Supreme Court in the field of civil liberties should be defeated."

7) *Outlaw secret congressional committee hearings (thus making top secret testimony available to the public and others).*

CORRECTION: There is, of course, no such Resolution. Policy Statement (p. 6) does state that in the case of specific investigations by legislative committees, "Secret committee session should be eliminated."

8) *Strip the Postmaster General of powers to halt the use of the US mails by the purveyors of pornographic materials.*

CORRECTION: This is absolutely false. Policy Statement (p. 8) states, "Present governmental controls relating to pornography and obscenity are adequate. Progress in the development of higher standards must not come through greater government controls and censorship, but through the acceptance of greater responsibility by industry, and improvement of standards in the home and in the schools." Resolutions state, "Censorship is always dangerous business, particularly when exercised by a purely political appointee. We ask that the Post Office Department be divested of all censorship powers, and that the questions here involved be determined by the Courts, where province over them properly lies." This would in no way limit the duty of the Post Office Department to keep illegal materials, including pornographic material, out of the mails.

9) *Extend the right to organize and the right to strike to all public employes, firemen, police officers and so forth.*

CORRECTION: The right to strike is specifically not called for. Resolution states, "While public employes are not requesting the right to strike against public agencies as has been asserted, they do demand the essential rights to organize and bargain collectively. We support this aim of the public employes."

10) *Extend all-out Federal aid to education, including funds for teachers' salaries.*

BASICALLY CORRECT: Resolution states, "The achievement of quality education throughout the United States is necessary to safeguard the greatness of our nation. However, local property taxes and state tax resources are unable to furnish the necessary financial means to achieve this quality education. Because we believe that education is an acknowledged national responsibility, we endorse Federal financial support of education for both teachers' salaries and school construction in an amount to meet the documented needs, with no Federal control, as in S. B. 8 which has been passed by the United States Senate."

11) *Request the President to review the Morton Sobel treason conviction to secure "ultimate justice" (vindication).*

CORRECTION: There is no suggestion that vindication must be the result of the review requested in Resolutions (p. 2) which state, "Morton Sobel is serving his tenth year in prison. He has steadfastly proclaimed his innocence throughout his imprisonment. Many eminent Americans and other world figures, including jurists, scientists and clergymen, have also expressed substantial doubt as to his guilt. There does exist the possibility of human error in matters of judgment when that judgment has been subjected to the political tensions of the day. CDC has traditionally expressed concern for possible infringements upon justice and civil liberty. CDC calls upon the President of the United States to review again the facts in the Sobel case and take necessary action to secure ultimate justice."

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What You Can Do

JFK Needs Only TWO Votes to Pry Medicare Bill Loose

The Kennedy Administration's key vote-getting program for 1962 is passage of legislation that would provide medical benefits to the elderly through social security. Success hinges in large measure upon what the House Ways and Means Committee will do. A money measure, it MUST originate in the House.

The Administration is putting every conceivable form of pressure upon five members of the 25-member Committee. These are Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, a Republican, and four Democrats: Burr P. Harrison of Virginia, James B. Frazier, Jr., of Tennessee, John C. Watts of Kentucky and Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas.

To get the necessary 13 votes to move the King-Anderson Bill to the House floor, the Administration will have to "sell" two of the five congressmen. Word lately indicates that the Administration is working on a so-called "compromise" that would incorporate both compulsory and voluntary features.

The medicare program is the one bill JFK wants. He will sacrifice any other controversial measure to get this one through—WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY APPROACH. It's another case of "establishing a principle"—making a small downpayment. Once begun, this Socialist program will be expanded every year until it becomes "cradle to the grave."

Now, more than ever, letters to members of the Committee—particularly these five key men—are needed if the Administration's medicare plan is to be defeated. If you have friends in the states or districts of these "swing men," get on the telephone and ask them to act.

The time to fight medicare is NOW. Write your letters TODAY.

Quotes of the Week

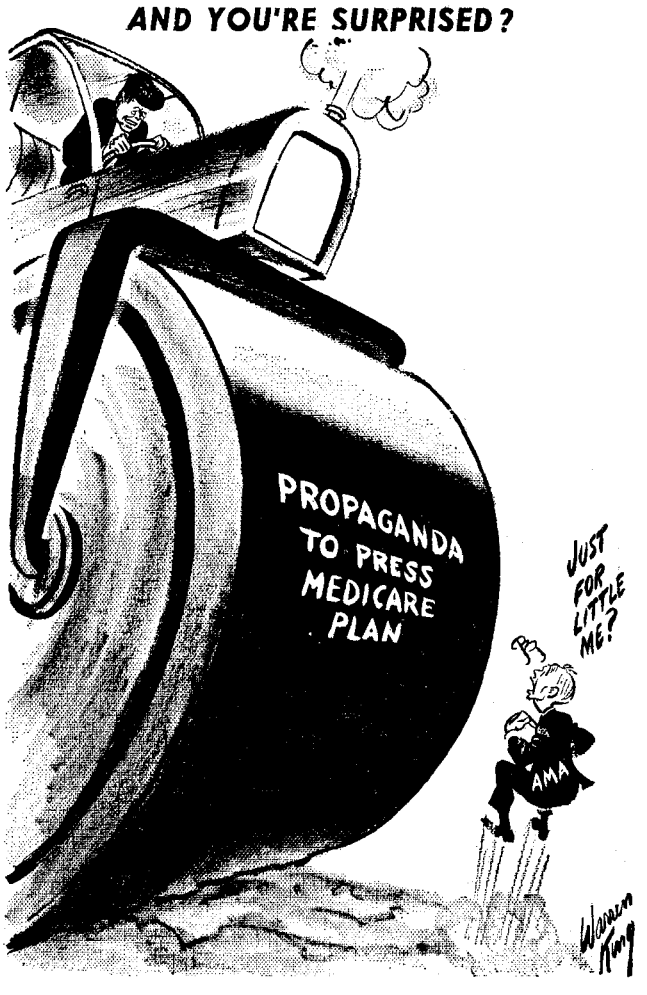
HOFFA'S FOR ROCKY—"Before the national political conventions in 1960, Jim Hoffa told some associates that Nelson Rockefeller was the man he'd like to see in the White House. Rockefeller's friends managed to keep it a secret, for fear that Hoffa's indorsement might hurt the chances of the Governor of New York. . . . Last week Hoffa made it public—that he's for Rockefeller . . . 'The only comment I can make,' the Governor told me, 'is that it's a free country.' " (*Columnist Leonard Lyons in the April 26 New York Post*)

* * *

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE—"Wife: 'What are you doing, darling?' Husband: 'I'm writing to our congressman regarding his ignorance about our local problems. By the way, who is our congressman, anyhow?' " (*Mississippi Educational Advance*)

* * *

REAL CONSERVATIVES—"The liberal is hotly (though sometimes fitfully) compassionate toward people in the abstract and in the mass; his essential respect goes to The Common People in the collective sense. The conservative is warmly, and unalterably, compassionate to the individual; his essential respect goes not so much to mankind as to Man. The 18th Century French revolutionary was liberal. The 18th Century American revolutionary was, and remains, the type figure of the modern conservative. Or so, at least, it seems to me." (*Columnist William L. White in an article in Harper's, "How to Tell a Real Conservative from All Those Other Conservatives"*)



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National School Boards Association

Informed Opposition to Federal Aid

From the Chicago Tribune

The lobby of the National Education Association may have persuaded some politicians into thinking that pumping Federal money into the schools is an overwhelmingly popular cause. Our news columns have recently reported fresh evidence to the contrary.

At its recent annual convention, in St. Louis, the National School Boards Association announced the results of sending questionnaires to 90,000 individual school board members across the country. Of those who replied, only 30.6 per cent favored increased Federal support of public schools; 55.2 per cent opposed it. Even more significantly, of school board members receiving the questionnaire only one in 20 expressed himself for Federal aid. As the position of the Association has been one of opposition to Federal aid pending further expression by the membership, the presumption is that school board members actively wanting a change of policy would have been sure to vote for such a change. Only 5 per cent did.

By implication and by explicit response to another portion of the questionnaire, the men and women charged with legal responsibility for securing adequate public school funds showed their confidence that, without Federal help, they could find enough money for buildings and salaries in the years ahead.

Furthermore, a substantial number of college presidents have made a joint statement opposing pending bills to appropriate Federal money for construction and scholarships at private colleges. Signers of a telegram stating "absolute opposition" to such legislation included the presidents of the following colleges in Illinois and Indiana: Augustana, DePauw, Franklin, Goshen, Hanover, Indiana Central, Manchester, Monmouth, Millikin, Principia, Rockford, Valparaiso, Wabash and Wheaton. President J. Donald Phillips of Hillsdale College, in Michigan, said, "We see Federal aid as a creeping intrusion on freedom. Like a snowball launched from the top of a hill, it keeps growing bigger and bigger as it goes."

To anticipate Federal control over Federal money is not to impugn the character of Federal officials. As President V. Raymond Edman of Wheaton College said, "Congress is under obligation to set up controls for the expenditure of public money." [Unfortunately, as in foreign aid, the control is not always as great as it should be.] However wise and high-minded the men in the Washington education bureaucracy, subsidy inevitably means control to some extent.

School board members and college presidents [both in a better position to estimate the consequences of Federal financing of schools than are the officers of the National Education Association] have given telling evidence that there is no universal clamor for Federal financing—and control—of public schools and private colleges.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

WHY NOT WORK FEWER DAYS FOR GOVERNMENT AND MORE DAYS FOR YOURSELF?

Every cent Mr. Typical American earns during the first 106 days of each year goes to support Federal, state and local governments. To dramatize that fact, HUMAN EVENTS announced that TAX FREEDOM DAY for 1962 was April 16. Only after April 16 did Mr. Typical American begin earning money for himself and his family.

State, local and Federal taxes, including social security, absorb 29.1 per cent of the net national product. On April 16, you completed 29.1 per cent of the year.

HUMAN EVENTS is publishing a special, 16-page TAX FREEDOM DAY Supplement. The page size is double that of a regular issue of HUMAN EVENTS. So you will appreciate the immense number of facts to be found in the Supplement.

Your tax dollars: where do they go?
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RISING TAX BURDEN
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Espinoza on Diplomacy

A reader quotes an interesting excerpt from Will Durant's *The Story of Philosophy* concerning Espinoza's opinion on secret diplomacy. It follows:

"It has been the one song of those who thirst after absolute power that the interest of the state requires that its affairs should be conducted in secret. . . . But the more such arguments disguise themselves under the mask of public welfare, the more oppressive is the slavery to which they will lead . . . . Better that right counsels be known to enemies than that the evil secrets of tyrants should be concealed from the citizens. They who can treat secretly of the affairs of a nation have it absolutely under their authority; and as they plot against the enemy in time of war, so do they against the citizens in time of peace."

(*From Tractatus Politicus, Chapter 7*)

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